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COUNTY BOROUGH OF ROCHDALE.



# ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

## HEALTH OF ROCHDALE

AND THE

### MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

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*For the Year ended 31st December, 1923.*

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A. G. ANDERSON, M.D., D.Sc., M.A., D.P.H.,  
Medical Officer of Health.

ROCHDALE :  
E. Wrigley & Sons Limited, Printers, Acker Street.

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1924.



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## To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my Twelfth Annual Report on the health and sanitary condition of this Borough, with which is incorporated the Report on the Medical Inspection of School Children.

This report has been prepared in accordance with instructions from the Ministry of Health, in the same abbreviated form as the report for 1922, and, like that of the last two years, is in the form of an " Ordinary " Report, as compared with the " Survey " Report, which is called for every five years.

### VITAL STATISTICS.

#### Population.

The Registrar General's estimate of population to the middle of the year 1923 is 92,710, an increase of 200 on the estimate of the previous year.

#### Births.

During the year 1,591 births, males 812, females 779, were registered, representing a birth-rate of 17.2 per 1,000 of the population as against 17.0 per 1,000 the previous year.

The average rate for Rochdale during the decennium 1913-1922 was 17.3 per 1,000, which includes the low figures recorded during the war period.

In the 105 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London) of England and Wales, the birth-rate during 1923 averaged 20.4 per 1,000, and 19.7 per 1,000 for the whole of England and Wales.

#### Deaths.

The deaths registered as belonging to Rochdale numbered 1,281—males 630, females 651—as compared with 1,464 deaths during 1923.

The principal causes of deaths registered during 1923 are set out below in comparison with the figures for the previous year :—

	Year 1923	Year 1922
Influenza .. .. .	39	85
Pulmonary Tuberculosis .. .. .	84	98
Other Tubercular Diseases .. .. .	29	22
Cancer .. .. .	126	138
Organic Heart Disease .. .. .	140	144
Bronchitis .. .. .	120	146
Pneumonia .. .. .	94	119
Diarrhoea and Enteritis .. .. .	15	20
Nephritis and Brights Disease .. .. .	33	43
Congenital Debility and Premature Birth .. .. .	52	52
Old Age .. .. .	128	132
Diseases of the Nervous System .. .. .	116	119

The death-rate from all causes was 13.8 per 1,000 of the population, or 2 per 1,000 less than in 1922, and only slightly above the rate for 1920 and 1921 (13.3), which was the lowest recorded in Rochdale. For the ten years 1910-1919 the average death-rate was 16.2 per 1,000.

### Zymotic Diseases.

The deaths from the Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases are considerably less than during the previous year—Enteric Fever 1, Measles 4, Scarlet Fever 8, Whooping Cough 4, Diphtheria 8, Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years) 4—Total 29. The death-rate was therefore 0.31 per 1,000 as against 0.78 per 1,000 (72 deaths) during the year 1922.

### Respiratory Diseases.

This group of diseases (excluding Tuberculosis) caused 228 deaths—Bronchitis 120, Pneumonia 94, and other Respiratory Diseases 14, representing a death-rate of 2.46 per 1,000 of population as compared with 3.0 per 1,000 during the previous year.

### Tuberculosis.

The deaths reported as due to Tuberculosis were 113—84 Pulmonary and 29 other forms of Tuberculosis, equal to a death-rate of 1.22 per 1,000 of population as against 1.29 per 1,000 in 1922, and 1.05 per 1,000 in 1921.

### Infantile Mortality.

121 deaths of infants under one year of age, representing 9.5 per cent. of the total deaths, were registered during the year. The chief causes of death include Congenital Debility and Premature Birth (43), Pneumonia (20), Congenital Malformation (7), Digestive diseases (9), and Convulsions (10). 66, or nearly 55 per cent. of the total deaths under one year occurred before the child reached the age of one month.

The infant mortality rate calculated per 1,000 births was thus 76, or 21 per 1,000 less than during 1922, and during the past fifty years there has been a steady decline in the mortality amongst infants, as will be seen from the following figures.

Average rate 10 years	1872-1881	..	..	..	157 per 1,000		
„	„	„	1882-1891	..	..	148	„
„	„	„	1892-1901	..	..	151	„
„	„	„	1902-1911	..	..	132	„
„	„	„	1912-1921	..	..	110	„
Year 1922	..	..	..	..	..	97	„
„ 1923	„	„	„	„	„	76	„



These figures compare favourably with the infantile mortality rate in the neighbouring manufacturing towns.

The age distribution and causes of infant deaths are shown in Table II. Appendix, page 41.

### Mortality Neighbouring Towns.

The summary below provides some comparative data as to the birth-rate and mortality in groups of towns during 1923, as extracted from the report of the Registrar General.

	Birth-rate per 1,000 total population	Death-rate per 1,000 total population	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 births
England and Wales ...	19.7	11.6	69
105 County Boroughs and Great Towns, in- cluding London ...	20.4	11.6	72
ROCHDALE ...	17.2	13.8	76

### INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The following diseases are compulsorily notifiable in Rochdale :—

Scarlet Fever	Cerebro-spinal Fever
Diphtheria and	Acute Poliomyelitis
Membranous Croup	Pulmonary Tuberculosis
Enteric Fever	Other Forms of Tuberculosis
Puerperal Fever	Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Cholera	Dysentery
Erysipelas	Trench Fever
Small-pox	Malaria
Typhus Fever	Acute Primary Pneumonia
Relapsing Fever	Acute Influenzal Pneumonia
Continued Fever	Encephalitis Lethargica
Plague	Acute Polio-Encephalitis

Table I. Appendix page 40, shows the notifications of each disease during the past year, which, in the aggregate, total 1,140 and include 370 notifications of Whooping Cough, Chicken-pox and Measles. These three diseases are not compulsorily notifiable, but the information as to any such cases is chiefly ascertained through the elementary schools in the Borough.

Compared with the records of last year the present year shows a decrease of over 500 cases, chiefly due to Measles, Whooping Cough and Scarlet Fever, which have been less prevalent.

The total cases of infectious disease notified during the past year were considerably below the average for the previous five years, although Scarlet Fever and Chicken-pox exceeded the average for the same period.

Of the 510 cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Typhoid Fever notified during 1923, 390 or 76 per cent. were removed to Marland Isolation Hospital for treatment.

### Isolation Hospital.

570 cases of infectious disease (excluding Tuberculosis) were admitted to Marland Hospital during the year, as against 744 cases in 1922, which was the highest number of cases for any one year.

The figures for the last year include 174 cases from the neighbouring districts of Middleton, Heywood and from Dearnley Institution. The mortality rate was 2.7 per cent. as against 2.5 per cent. in the previous year. For full particulars of cases treated see table below.

Structural alterations providing additional bedrooms, bathrooms, etc., for the Staff, and new kitchen fully equipped were completed during the year.

### Return of Patients for year ending 31st December, 1923. Marland Hospital.

DISEASE	In Hospital on 31st December 1922	Admitted during the Year	Discharged	Died	Remaining in Hospital at end of Year 1923	Average stay in Hospital of Patients Disch'rg'd — Days	Ages of Patients Admitted		
							Under 5 Years	5—15 Years	Above 15 years
Small-pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever ..	94	457	490	7	54	50.0	82	317	58
Diphtheria ..	6	96	80	8	14	36.1	29	50	17
Typhoid Fever ..	..	14	7	2	5	50.6	..	6	8
Other Diseases ..	..	3	2	1	..	6.5	1	1	1
Total ..	100	570	579	18	73	..	112	374	84



## Disinfection.

The work done in this connection during the past year is shown below. Articles of clothing suitable for disinfection by steam are dealt with in the Manlove Alliot Disinfector, while for rooms either formalin or sulphur was generally employed.

The nature of the articles disinfected was :—

Beds .. .. .	681
Mattresses .. .. .	6
Bolsters and pillows .. .. .	1766
Sheets and quilts .. .. .	1316
Blankets .. .. .	1576
Miscellaneous .. .. .	2732
(Carpets, Rugs, Underclothing, &c.)	
TOTAL ..	8077

Rooms fumigated or sprayed :—

After Tuberculosis .. .. .	174
After Other Infectious Disease—Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, &c. .. .. .	910
TOTAL ..	1084

## TUBERCULOSIS.

### Incidence.

The notifications of this disease numbered 180, pulmonary 125, and non-pulmonary 55, an increase of 21 on the figures of 1922.

The figures for both years 1922 and 1923 are considerably low and below the average, as will be seen from the following statement of notifications each year since compulsory notification came into operation.

Year	Total Notifications		Total
	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Forms	
1913	195	164	359
1914	188	91	279
1915	168	140	308
1916	200	89	289
1917	167	59	226
1918	208	65	273
1919	381	63	444
1920	192	45	237
1921	191	34	225
1922	108	51	159
1923	125	55	180

The age and sex distribution of cases notified and deaths from Tuberculosis during 1923 are shown in Table, page 23.

### Dispensary.

This branch of the Public Health Department is centrally situated in Elliott Street, off Yorkshire Street.

Four Clinics have been held each week during the year—Monday and Friday mornings, Wednesday afternoon and Tuesday evening. The number of new patients examined by the Tuberculosis Officer at the Dispensary was 205—Males 103, Females 102—as compared with 196 during the previous year.

The reason for their attendance at the Dispensary is recorded as follows :—

		Males		Females		Total
(a) Referred by General Practitioners	..	67	..	57	..	124
(b) Referred by Pensions Medical Boards						
or Pensions Committee	.. ..	10	.. ..	..	..	10
(c) Examined as Contacts	.. ..	26	..	45	..	71
TOTALS	..	103	..	102	..	205

In addition to the 10 ex-service men reported to the Tuberculosis Officer by Pensions Authorities, 167 re-examinations were made of ex-service men who had previously been examined at the Dispensary. The total examinations of ex-service men in group (b) was 177.

Of the 205 new patients examined 89, or 43.4 per cent., were diagnosed as suffering from Tuberculosis—77 as Pulmonary and 12 as Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The Pulmonary cases are classified thus :—

Stage I.—37 (48.1 per cent.) as against 34.0 per cent. last year

Stage II.—28 (36.3 per cent.) as against 32.2 per cent. last year

Stage III.—12 (15.6 per cent.) as against 33.4 per cent. last year

From these figures, and in comparison with those of the previous year, there is evidence that patients are seeking advice earlier and that the disease is consequently diagnosed at an earlier stage than was the case in former years.

The total number of attendances of patients at the Dispensary was 3,163, and 2,957 of these were made by former patients for re-examination and advice, which gives an average attendance per clinic of 16.5—the highest number of attendances during any one clinic was 33.

Surgical cases of Tuberculosis have received a limited course of treatment, and no less than 1,322 dressings of Picric Acid, etc., have been carried out.

Included in the above figures are 71 contact cases examined by the Tuberculosis Officer, and classified as follows :—

Suffering from Tuberculosis	..	..	..	22
Doubtful and for further observation	..	..	..	10
Not Tuberculosis	..	..	..	39

The home visits paid by the Tuberculosis Health Visitor totalled 587, including 48 to the homes of ex-service men and 54 visits were also made by the Tuberculosis Officer.

Amongst cases of diagnosis 20 Wassermann tests were examined in suspicious cases of venereal disease, 5 of which were reported as positive. These, along with 4 other patients diagnosed as suffering from venereal disease, were referred to the Clinic at the Infirmary.

### Nourishment Grants.

24 patients have received grants of special nourishment in the form of fresh milk for varying periods during the year. These grants were made to patients waiting admission to a residential institution or placed on domiciliary treatment and certified by the Tuberculosis Officer to require nourishment.

### Residential Treatment.

The following accommodation is now available for cases of Tuberculosis from Rochdale Borough :—

Wolstenholme Hall	..	..	..	30 beds	(Males only)
Marland	..	..	..	12 „	(Females only)
Morton Banks, Keighley	..	..	..	3 „	(Females only)
Stannington Sanatorium, Morpeth, Nr.					
Newcastle	..	..	..	10 „	(Children only)

On January 1st, 1923, there were 30 patients in residence, and during the year 79 others were admitted—36 males, 43 females. 60 were discharged during this period, and in 10 others death occurred, leaving 39 undergoing treatment at the end of the year, as shown in the following summary :—

Institutions	In Hospital or Sanatorium on 31st Dec., 1922	Admission						
		Total	Males	Females	Discharged during 1923	Died	Remaining in Hospital at end of year	Average stay in Hospital of Patients disch'g'd — Months
Marland Tuberculosis Hospital ... ..	7	27	...	27	19	4	11	4.9
Wolstenholme Hall ...	18	31	31	...	28	6	15	6.6
Preston Hall Sanatorium, Kent ..	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	2.0
Middleton-in-Wharfedale Training Colony ... ..	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	8.0
Morton Banks Sanatorium, Keighley	3	8	...	8	9	...	2	5.0
Stannington Sanatm. ..	..	11	3	8	2	..	9	4.5
National Sanatorium, Benenden ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	30	79	36	43	60	10	39	...

Under the Ministry of Health's arrangements for concurrent treatment and training for a more suitable occupation four ex-service men have had the opportunity of special courses such as :—

Pig and Poultry Keeping (3) ; Basket and Brush Making (1).

Two of the former were admitted to Middleton-in-Wharfedale Training Colony during 1922, and the remaining two to Preston Hall Sanatorium (for Pig and Poultry Keeping), and to National Sanatorium, Benenden (for Basket and Brush Making).

Two of these were discharged from Middleton-in-Wharfedale Training Colony during the year, and two were still completing their course at the end of December, 1923.

During August of 1923 the Health Committee entered into arrangements with the Authorities of Stannington Sanatorium, Morpeth, Nr. Newcastle, for the residential treatment of children suffering from Tuberculosis. Up to the end of December last 11 children—3 boys and 8 girls—have been under treatment at this institution. Two were discharged about Christmas, and at the end of the year 9 children remained under treatment.



## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

### Inspection of Midwives.

During 1923 36 Midwives gave notice of intention to practice in this Borough. 19 special inspections of midwives' bags and appliances were made during the year, and the Medical Officer paid special visits where necessary.

Four Midwives were temporarily suspended from practice on account of Puerperal Fever or other infectious disease, for purposes of disinfection of appliances, etc. Otherwise no serious irregularities or neglect of duties by any Midwife were reported.

### Present Midwifery Service.

The Midwives Act of 1902 was passed to secure the better training of Midwives and to regulate their practice, and came into full operation on April 1st, 1905. On this date 45 local Midwives were granted certificates by the Central Midwives Board, and their qualifications are here set out in comparison with the number and qualifications of the Midwives registered in Rochdale during 1923.

Year	QUALIFICATIONS FOR REGISTRATION	
	Possessing Qualifying Certificate of C.M.B. Examination or other Institution	In bona fide practice July, 1901
1905	9	36
1923	24	12

NOTE.—No woman is now permitted to practice as a Midwife unless she possesses the qualifying certificate of the Central Midwives Board.

Since the passing of the Act three Midwives have been removed from the Midwives' Roll by the Central Midwives Board on complaint or report from this Authority. Others have ceased practice on account of old age, while a few have left the district or retired from practice for other reasons.

### Age and Status.

The following summary indicates the status and ages of the present Midwives :—

	AGE GROUPS				
	Total	30—40 years	40—50 years	50—60 years	60—70 years
Married .. ..	14	2	6	5	1
Widows .. ..	13	1	3	5	4
Single .. ..	9	4	3	2	—
TOTALS ..	36	7	12	12	5

### Health Visitors.

Five Health Visitors are employed, and during the year 16,303 visits were made by these Officers, chiefly to homes where there are infants and young children. Infants are visited as soon as possible after notification of birth. Advice, verbal and by printed leaflet, is given in all cases where a medical practitioner is not in attendance, and the infants are re-visited when necessary up to the age of five years.

The summary below gives the particulars of the visits paid by the Health Visitors during the past year.

Classification of Visits, Year 1923	No. of Visits
Primary Visits to Births notified (or otherwise reported) ... ..	1,598
Subsequent Visits re Infants under 1 year ... ..	5,876
Subsequent Visits re Infants and Young Children 1—5 years ...	7,126
Ante-natal Cases—	
Primary Visits ... ..	111
Subsequent Visits ... ..	40
Infant Deaths ... ..	110
Infectious Disease—	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum... ..	51
Puerperal Fever ... ..	4
Whooping Cough, Measles, Diarrhœa, &c. ... ..	17
Midwives ... ..	19
Milk Distribution Scheme ... ..	60
Miscellaneous—	
Enquiries re Syke and St. Annes Home ... ..	24
Enquiries re Medical and Midwifery Fees, Home Helps Springfield Hospital, etc. ... ..	291
Sanitary Defects reported to Sanitary Inspector ... ..	33
Unsuccessful Visits (house closed or occupier out) ... ..	943
TOTAL ... ..	16,303



### Child Welfare Centres.

The work at the Child Welfare Centres has been conducted on the lines as set out in the report of last year. There has been little or no improvement in trade. Unemployment is still very prevalent and consequently the distribution of free milk and the supervision of cases has occupied a great proportion of time at the Centres.

The Health Committee are again indebted to the members of the Ladies' Committee and to other voluntary workers for their valuable assistance at the Centres and in many other directions during the year.

Four Clinics with five sessions are still held each week in different districts of the town. The attendances of mothers and children up to five years of age are shown in summary below :—

Centre	New Cases Admitted during 1923	Total Attendance of old and new cases		Average Attendance per Clinic Day	No. of Infants examined by M.O.
		Children under 1 yr.	Children 1—5 years		
(a) Milton (Ward'w'th)	191	2,111	1,029	64	905
(b) St. Luke's ...	179	2,099	945	66	893
(c) Mitchell Street ...	150	1,559	725	47	671
(d) Milton (Castleton)	209	2,053	951	61	868
(e) Castleton Moor ...	97	1,220	554	37	572
TOTALS ... ..	826	9,042	4,204	...	3,909

Compared with the figures of 1922 the average attendance per clinic day has improved, particularly at Milton and St. Luke's Clinics.

### Maternity Outfits.

Under the arrangements for the loaning out to poor families of maternity bags containing the necessary underclothing, linen, etc., for use at time of confinement, 16 bags have been distributed from the Town Hall on loan for a period of one month. On their return the contents of each bag was thoroughly disinfected and sent to the laundry before re-issue.

### Medical Aid.

406 notifications were received from Midwives of sending for medical help in maternity cases, in accordance with the regulations of the Central Midwives Board. This figure includes 354 notifications relating to abnormal conditions in the mother :—Delayed or Obstructed Labour 201, Ruptured Perineum 64,

Malpresentation 26, Post-partum Hæmorrhage 17, and other abnormal conditions 46 ; the remaining 52 notifications relate to the condition of the baby, chiefly inflammation of the eyes and general weakness.

### Midwifery and Doctors' Fees.

83 applications or claims by Medical Practitioners in accordance with the Midwives Act, 1910, for payment of medical fees in respect of attendance in maternity cases were received during the year, an increase of 30 over the number during 1922.

The family circumstances in each case were fully investigated and reported to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee with the following results :—

No. of Medical Fees paid by Local Supervising Authority	..	54
Gross amount paid by Local Supervising Authority	..	£106 9 0
No. of Medical Fees, or part thereof reclaimed from Patient	..	39
Amount reclaimed from Patient	.. .. .	£42 0 6

In 24 necessitous cases the midwifery fee was paid to the midwife in attendance.

### Milk and Food Assistance Scheme.

The present scheme provides for the distribution of milk to expectant and nursing mothers and to children under three years of age, and in exceptional cases to children between three and five years of age, at cost price, or below cost price, or free in necessitous cases ; and also for dinners to expectant and nursing mothers. Applications for a free supply of milk or free dinners are considered by the Milk Sectional Committee at convenient intervals.

During the year nearly 10 tons 9 cwts. of dried milk, such as Glaxo, Ambrosia, Cow and Gate milk foods were distributed from the Infant Welfare Centres ; of this quantity nearly 3 tons were distributed free to 209 necessitous families, while over 2,000 gallons of fresh milk were supplied free to 124 necessitous families.

The following table shows the amount distributed under the respective heads along with cost of same in comparison with the corresponding figures of 1922 :—

Food	Quantities Supplied			Cost of Food		
	At Cost Price	Free of Cost		Distributed Free of Cost	Distributed at Cost Price	
	Quantity	No. of Cases	Quantity Quarts			
Fresh Milk ...	...	124 (94)	8,014 (4,769)	£ s. d. 222 4 4 (121 18 7)	...	
Dried Milk (Glaxo Ambrosia and Cow and Gate)	lbs. 17,302 (15,036)	209 (152)	lbs. 6,094 (3,735)	473 5 5 (359 19 0)	1,344 18 6 (1,562 6 9)	

The figures for the year 1922 are shown in brackets.

#### Notification of Births Act, 1907.

1,457 notifications were received :—1,341 from Midwives ; 103 from Medical Practitioners ; 13 from Parents.

Only about 12 per cent. of the births were not notified in accordance with the provisions of the Act, and these chiefly occurred in a public institution outside the Borough.

#### Maternity and Infants' Hospital, Springfield.

Summary of Work Done in Hospital.						
	In Hospital Jan. 1st, 1923	Admitted during 1923	Discharged during 1923	Died	In Hospital Dec. 31st, 1923	Average duration of Stay
Adults	3	137	133	0	7	17.4 days
Children	19	123	117	9	16	47.2 „

#### Treatment of Venereal Disease.

Only one adult has been admitted for treatment for venereal disease associated with pregnancy and parturition.

8 babies suffering from Congenital Syphilis have received treatment as in-patients. No cases of Gonorrhoea have been treated as in-patients.

All patients were resident in the County Borough of Rochdale.

## Summary of Venereal Disease Cases.

						Syphilis	
						Adults	Children
In residence Jan. 1st, 1923	..	..	..	..	..	0	1
Admitted during the year	..	..	..	..	..	1	8
Discharged during the year	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
Died during the year	..	..	..	..	..	0	3
Remaining in Hospital on Dec. 31st, 1923	..	..	..	..	..	0	2

**Ante-natal Work.**

The ante-natal clinic which is held at the Hospital twice a week continues to be well attended by the women who are prospective in-patients—the great majority of these attending at regular fortnightly intervals from the sixth or seventh month of pregnancy.

98 clinics have been held throughout the year, and the average attendance at each clinic has been 7. There has been a total attendance of 700.

**Midwifery Training.**

During the year 4 Nurses obtained the certificate of the Central Midwives' Board.

**Maternity Department.**

Total Number of Cases admitted	..	..	137
Readmissions	..	..	8
Total Number of Cases treated	..	..	129

Of these 94 were resident in the Borough of Rochdale; 35 were from surrounding boroughs or districts.

51 of the cases were primiparas. The average duration of stay was 17.4 days counting all cases, but 94 patients were discharged on or before the fifteenth day. 47 cases were admitted before the commencement of labour—16 of these for treatment for some definitely pathological condition; the others, patients coming from a distance or preferring to be in Hospital before the onset of labour. The periods of waiting or of ante-natal treatment varied from 2 to 27 days. During the year 122 babies were born—51 boys and 71 girls; and two cases of twins. There were 5 still-births, 2 miscarriages, and 2 babies died within ten days of birth.

From time to time, when there has been sufficient accommodation, Mothers and babies have been admitted together with a view to re-establishing complete breast feeding. 5 cases were admitted during the year for this purpose, but in



only one case was there complete success—this baby being breast fed for nine months after the education and treatment which the mother received during four days' residence in the hospital.

One baby was admitted with the mother for treatment for Ophthalmia in order that it might remain on the breast. It made a complete recovery.

Number of cases delivered by—

(a) Midwives	..	..	..	..	..	103
(b) Doctors	..	..	..	..	..	18

Number of cases in which medical assistance was sought by the Midwife, with reasons for requiring assistance :—

(a) Ante-natal	..	..	..	..	..	24
Hæmorrhage	..	..	..	..	..	2
Cardiac Disease	..	..	..	..	..	3
Malnutrition and Anæmia	..	..	..	..	..	3
Induction of Labour	..	..	..	..	..	5
Varicose Ulcers	..	..	..	..	..	1
Previous Abortion or Still-birth	..	..	..	..	..	1
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	1
Albuminuria	..	..	..	..	..	3
Eclampsia	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hydramnios	..	..	..	..	..	1
Prolapse of Uterus	..	..	..	..	..	1
Vaginal Discharge	..	..	..	..	..	2
(b) During Labour	..	..	..	..	..	39
Retained placenta or membranes	..	..	..	..	..	4
Ruptured perineum	..	..	..	..	..	13
Forceps delivery	..	..	..	..	..	15
Malpresentation	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cæsarian section	..	..	..	..	..	2
Post-partum hæmorrhage	..	..	..	..	..	2
Hysterical fit	..	..	..	..	..	1
Miscarriage	..	..	..	..	..	1
(c) After Labour—	..	..	..	..	..	12
Cystitis	..	..	..	..	..	1
Subinvolution	..	..	..	..	..	6
Threatened appendicitis	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rise of temperature above 100.4	..	..	..	..	..	2
Insomnia and hysterical symptoms	..	..	..	..	..	1
Secondary post-partum hæmorrhage	..	..	..	..	..	1
(d) For Infant	..	..	..	..	..	21
Prematurity or dangerous feebleness	..	..	..	..	..	7
Circumcision	..	..	..	..	..	2
Facial Paralysis	..	..	..	..	..	1
Vomiting	..	..	..	..	..	2
Convulsions	..	..	..	..	..	1
Slight discharge from eyes	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cleft palate and hare lip	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pemphigus	..	..	..	..	..	4
Ophthalmia	..	..	..	..	..	2

A doctor is resident in the Institution, and examines all cases attending the Ante-natal Clinic, also supervises the treatment of patients in the ward.

Number of cases notified as puerperal sepsis .. ..	Nil
Number of cases in which temperature rose above 100.4 for 24 hours with rise of pulse rate .. ..	2
Number of cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum (both cured) .. .. .	2
Number of cases of inflammation of the Eyes, however slight .. .. .	1
Number of infants not entirely breast-fed while in the Institution, with reasons why they were not breast fed .. .. .	9
Reasons—	
(a) Mother had insufficient milk .. ..	7
(b) Mother not keen to feed baby .. ..	2

No infant was entirely bottle fed when it left the institution, and whenever possible supplementary feeds of breast milk from another mother were used instead of supplementary artificial feeds.

Number of Maternal deaths .. .. .	Nil
Number of Foetal deaths (i.e., still-born or died within ten days of birth) .. .. .	9
Causes—	
(1) Twin premature—weight 3½lbs., with complete cleft palate and hare-lip	
(2) Convulsions on fourth day. Post- mortem—adhesive bands in peri- toneum causing strictures of small intestine.	
(3) Difficult forceps delivery—generally contracted pelvis—sent in as an emergency.	
(4) Forceps delivery—mother had eclamp- sia.	
(5) Mother had positive Wasserman re- action—baby still-born.	
(6) Miscarriage at six months—antepartum hæmorrhage and persistent vomiting in mother.	
(7) Miscarriage at 4½ months and 2 still- births at full term—cause not ascer- tained.	



**Infants and Children's Departments.**

Remaining in hospital on 1st January, 1923	19	(8 boys and 11 girls)
Admitted during the year .. .. .	123	(72 boys and 51 girls)
Readmissions .. .. .	9	(3 girls and 6 boys)
Actual number of children treated ..	133	(77 boys and 56 girls)
Number of cases discharged during 1923—		
(a) In good health .. .. .	43	
(b) Improved in health .. .. .	64	
(c) Not improved .. .. .	10	
Deaths during the year .. .. .	9	(7 boys and 2 girls)
Remaining in hospital Dec. 31st, 1923 ..	16	(11 boys and 5 girls)
Reasons for admission—		

Admitted with mother to promote breast feeding ..	5
Admitted with mother for Ophthalmia .. .. .	1
Prematurity and failure to thrive .. .. .	4
Chronic Dyspepsia and Marasmus .. .. .	14
Acute Dyspepsia due to improper feeding .. .. .	3
Chronic Diarrhoea .. .. .	2
Tape Worm .. .. .	2
Rickets .. .. .	22
Nephritis .. .. .	1
Anæmia and Malnutrition, and Debility .. .. .	11
Bronchitis and Pneumonia .. .. .	9
Tuberculosis .. .. .	8
(a) Pulmonary .. .. .	3
(b) Meningitis .. .. .	1
(c) Peritonitis and Enteritis .. .. .	3
(d) Osteitis .. .. .	1
Pretubercular Cases .. .. .	3
Congenital Syphilis .. .. .	8
Chronic Eczema .. .. .	2
Minor Surgical Cases .. .. .	12
Nervous Diseases .. .. .	4
For care during illness or after the death of the mother	8
Ages of the children on admission :—	

	Girls	Boys
Under three months .. .. .	6	13
Three to six months .. .. .	2	10
Six to twelve months .. .. .	15	15
Twelve to eighteen months .. .. .	19	11
Eighteen months to two years .. .. .	—	5
Two years to three years .. .. .	6	11
Three years to four years .. .. .	2	3
Four years to five years .. .. .	1	4
	<hr/> 51 <hr/>	<hr/> 72 <hr/>

Deaths amongst babies admitted for illness .. .. .	9
Causes	Period of residence in hospital
Prematurity and Cong. Syphilis .. .. .	3 days
Broncho-pneumonia .. .. .	4 "
Generalised Miliary Tuberculosis .. .. .	12 "
Prematurity .. .. .	37 "
Acute Gastro-enteritis and Cardiac failure .. .. .	148 "
Congenital Syphilis and Broncho-pneumonia .. .. .	3 "
Congenital Syphilis, Meningitis and Broncho-pneumonia .. .. .	7 "
Tubercular Meningitis .. .. .	7 "
Chronic Tuberculous Broncho-pneumonia .. .. .	15 "

There have been no epidemics this year, but one child developed Diphtheria—was transferred to Marland Hospital and died there. One child suffering from Tuberculous Osteitis was transferred to Rochdale Infirmary.

### VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Treatment Clinics for this disease are held at the Rochdale Infirmary as below :—

Tuesday—Males .. .. .	3-45 to 5-45 p.m.
Thursday—Males .. .. .	5-0 to 7-0 p.m.
Tuesday—Females .. .. .	9-30 to 11-30 a.m.
Wednesday—Females .. .. .	5-30 to 7-30 p.m.

In addition to these, daily clinics for intermediate treatment are held at convenient times.

At the commencement of the year there were 152 persons under treatment, and 170 new cases were dealt with during the year. Of this latter number 131 were diagnosed as suffering from Venereal Disease. 20 per cent. of the new cases dealt with were resident in the Lancashire County Area.

The total out-patient attendances was :—

	M.	F.
(a) For individual attention by Medical Officer .. .. .	2,140	1,450
(b) For intermediate treatment—irrigation, dressings, &c. .. .. .	2,103	373
Total Attendances .. .. .	4,243	1,823

The following table shows how the cases dealt with at the Rochdale Clinic were disposed of during each of the past three years :—

				Years		
				1921	1922	1923
(1)	No. of Persons who were under treatment or observation at the commencement of the year .. .. .	83	..	169	..	152
(2)	No. dealt with during the year for the first time (new cases) .. .. .	239	..	164	..	170
(3)	Number of Persons who ceased to attend the out-patient clinic					
(a)	Before completing the first course of treatment .. .. .	58	..	25	..	20
(b)	After one or more courses, but before completion of treatment .. ..	74	..	23	..	25
(c)	After completion of treatment, but before final tests as to cure.. ..	1	..	36	..	16
(4)	Number of Persons transferred to other treatment centres after treatment ..	—	..	17	..	8
(5)	No. of Persons discharged—					
(a)	After completion of treatment and observation .. .. .	14	..	42	..	66
(b)	As non-venereal cases .. ..	6	..	38	..	38
(6)	Number of Persons under treatment or observation at the end of the year .. ..	169	..	152	..	149

There are now 12 private medical practitioners on the “ approved ” list and qualified to obtain free supplies of Arsenobenzol Compounds from this Department.

### Pathological Specimens.

The arrangements with the University of Manchester for the examination of specimens have been continued during the year. 451 specimens have been examined at the University, as against 454 in the previous year ; as shown below :—

				Years	
				1923	1922
From Rochdale Infirmary Clinic .. .. .	..	..	..	319	.. 287
From Private Practitioners .. .. .	..	..	..	82	.. 65
From other sources (Hospitals, &c.) .. ..	..	..	..	50	.. 102
TOTALS .. .. .	..	..	..	451	.. 454

67 specimens were also examined at the Treatment Centre by the Medical Officer.

Outfits for this purpose are distributed from the Public Health Department, so also are Arsenobenzol Compounds.

## APPENDIX.

### 1.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

AREA .. .. .	Acres 6,446
POPULATION (1923) (Reg. Genl. Est.) .. .. .	92,710
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES (1921).. .. .	23,399
NUMBER OF FAMILIES OR SEPARATE OCCUPIERS (1921) .. .. .	23,526
RATEABLE VALUE (1923) .. .. .	£600,818
SUM REPRESENTED BY A PENNY RATE (1923) .. .. .	£2,200

### 2.—EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	Total	M.	F.	
BIRTHS { Legitimate 1,496 .. 761 735 } Birth-rate (R.G.) 17.16				
{ Illegitimate 95 .. 51 44 }				
DEATHS—1,281 .. .. .				Death-rate (R.G.) 13.82
NUMBER OF WOMEN DYING IN, OR IN CONSEQUENCE OF CHILDBIRTH—				
From Sepsis .. .. .				1
From Other Causes .. .. .				8
DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE PER 1,000 BIRTHS .				
Legitimate 71    Illegitimate 158    Total ..				76
DEATHS FROM MEASLES (All ages) .. .. .				4
DEATHS FROM WHOOPING COUGH (All ages) .. .. .				4
DEATHS FROM DIARRHOEA (under two years of age) .. .. .				4

### OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases			Vision un- impaired	Vision impaired	Total Blind- ness	Deaths
Notified	Treated					
	At Home	In Hosp.				
14	14	...	13	1	...	...



### 3.—NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING 1923.

Disease	Total Cases Notified													Cases Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths.													
	Under I year	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over	Total		Under I year	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over	Total	
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cholera (C) Plague (P)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	2	10	2	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	
Diphtheria (incl. Mem. Croup)	1	5	3	8	5	23	17	6	9	2	1	...	80	62	1	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	
Scarlet Fever ... ..	2	5	22	30	29	202	92	21	18	...	...	...	421	320	...	1	1	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Typhus Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Enteric Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	3	...	...	9	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1		
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1		
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Poliomyelitis ... ..	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Malaria ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Dysentery ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Trench Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Acute Enceph. Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Acute Polio Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Pneumonia ... ..	2	1	...	2	...	4	2	6	5	6	4	4	36	...	20	13	4	1	1	3	1	2	7	3	25	14	94	
*Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	13	22	43	3	...	...	...	...	...	81	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4		
*Chicken-pox ... ..	...	2	...	19	20	147	13	...	...	...	...	...	201	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
*Measles ... ..	...	...	1	18	26	41	2	...	...	...	...	...	88	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4		
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	2	1	...	...	6	9	20	44	14	25	2	125	†79	2	...	1	...	...	2	3	9	24	11	30	84		
Other Forms Tuberculosis	1	4	5	2	1	8	12	6	10	4	2	...	55	...	2	3	5	...	1	1	3	2	3	5	3	1	29	
TOTAL ... ..	22	20	32	93	103	478	151	61	98	31	43	8	1140	469	26	26	15	3	4	9	7	13	36	19	58	17	233	

\* Not compulsorily notifiable. Information obtained chiefly through Head Teachers of Elementary Schools.

† This number only refers to cases admitted to Institutions under the Local Authorities' Scheme.

### 4.—CAUSES OF SICKNESS.

So far as we are aware no special causes of sickness and invalidity occurred in this Borough.





## Tuberculosis, 1923.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	2	..	1	..	2	..	2	..
1—5 years ..	1	2	6	6	1	..	6	3
5—10 „ ..	4	2	5	3	2	..	1	..
10—15 „ ..	3	6	9	3	1	2	2	1
15—20 „ ..	8	12	1	5	3	6	1	1
20—25 „ ..	5	14	2	3	3	7	2	..
25—35 „ ..	15	10	2	3	9	5	1	..
35—45 „ ..	10	4	2	2	6	5	4	1
45—55 „ ..	12	4	1	1	9	4	..	1
55—65 „ ..	9	..	..	..	14	3	1	1
65 years and over ..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	1
TOTAL ..	69	56	29	26	50	34	20	9

There were 11 non-notified fatal cases during 1923. The ratio of non-notified Tuberculosis deaths to total Tuberculosis deaths was 1 in 11. In recent years there has been some improvement in the notification of this disease. In all cases of non-notification or notification within one month of death a communication is sent to the Medical Practitioner regarding the special circumstances of notification.

#### 5.—SUMMARY (FOR REFERENCE) OF NURSING ARRANGEMENTS, HOSPITALS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS AVAILABLE FOR THE DISTRICT.

##### A.—Professional Nursing in the Home.

(a) **General.**—The general home nursing in the town is carried out by the Staff of the Queen Victoria Jubilee Nurses' Home, which is located at Sparrow Hill, Rochdale. One Matron, one Assistant Matron and eight Trained Nurses form the Staff, and the institution is mainly supported by voluntary subscriptions.

(b) **Infectious Disease.**—In outbreaks of Measles, Whooping Cough and Chicken-pox, where the Local Authority consider home nursing assistance necessary, arrangements are made with the Queen Victoria Jubilee Nursing Home for Nurse to visit the cases along with the Staff of Health Visitors. For such assistance the Local Authority pay the usual scale of charges.

**B.—Midwives.**

No practicing Midwives are employed or subsidised by the Public Health Authority. 36 Midwives were registered as practicing in the district during 1923.

**C.—Clinics and Treatment Centres.**

Name and Situation	Provided by
I.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CLINICS. (CONSULTATION AND TREATMENT).	
(a) St. Luke's Sunday School, Deeplish ... ..	Local Authority
(b) United Methodist Sunday School, Mitchell-street	
(c) Milton Sunday School, Smith-street (Castleton) ...	
(d) Milton Sunday School, Smith-street (Wardleworth)	
(e) Castleton Wesleyan School, Castleton ... ..	
(f) Ante-Natal Clinic (Springfield Maternity Hospital)	
II.—DAY NURSERIES ... ..	Non-provided
III.—SCHOOL CLINICS.—EDUCATION OFFICE, BAILLIE STREET.	
(a) Dental Clinic ... ..	Local Authority
(b) Medical Inspection Clinic ... ..	
(c) Treatment Clinic ... ..	
(d) Eye Clinic ... ..	
IV.—TUBERCULOSIS CLINICS.	
Tuberculosis Dispensary, Elliott-street ... ..	Local Authority
V.—VENEREAL DISEASES CLINICS.	
The Infirmary, Redcross-street ... ..	Local Authority

**D.—Hospitals Provided by the Local Authority.**

	Accommodation
<b>I.—TUBERCULOSIS.</b>	
Wolstenholme Hall Sanatorium, Norden, nr. Rochdale	50 beds for males
Marland Hospital, Bolton Road, Rochdale ... ..	22 beds for females
<b>2.—MATERNITY.</b>	
Springfield Hospital, Bolton Road, Rochdale ...	10 beds with cots
<b>3.—CHILDREN.</b>	
Springfield Hospital, Bolton-road, Rochdale ... ..	20 cots
<b>4.—FEVER.</b>	
Marland Isolation Hospital, Bolton-road, Rochdale ...	120 beds. Chiefly for Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Typhoid Fever.

**E.—Hospitals Subsidised by Local Authority.****1.—TUBERCULOSIS.**

Morton Banks Sanatorium, Keighley .. .. .	3 beds reserved for Rochdale patients
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Stannington Sanatorium, Morpeth .. .. .	10 beds
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**2.—SMALL-POX.**

Ainsworth Hospital, Bury .. .. .	
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The Local Authority have an agreement with the Bury and District Joint Hospital Board for the reception and treatment of cases of Small-pox occurring in this Borough, and pay a retaining fee, plus cost of treatment, of any cases which may be sent thereto.

**F.—Other Hospitals available for the District, but not provided or subsidised by the Local Authority.****1.—MATERNITY.**

Birch Hill Hospital, Dearnley, nr. Rochdale .. .. . (Board of Guardians)	Outside the District
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**2.—CHILDREN.**

Memorial Home for Crippled Children, Bamford, nr. Rochdale .. .. . (Voluntary Organisation)	ditto
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**3.—GENERAL.**

The Infirmary, Redcross-street, Rochdale .. .. . (Voluntary Organisation)	Accommodation— 110 beds 56 for males 34 for females 20 for children
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Birch Hill Hospital, Dearnley, nr. Rochdale .. .. . (Board of Guardians)	Outside the District
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**G.—Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants and Homeless Children.**

The Local Authority have not provided any special institutional accommodation for this Class, but any such mothers or children (under five years of age) are admitted to Springfield Maternity and Children's Hospital if necessary and so far as the limited accommodation will allow.

The Hospitals under the control of the Board of Guardians, situate at Birch Hill, Dearnley, and the Cottage Homes at Middlewood, Wardle, both

outside this district, also admit such cases, but to a greater extent than the local authority.

#### H.—Ambulance Facilities.

- (a) **For Infectious Cases.**—A Motor Ambulance is provided by the Local Authority for the removal of cases of infectious disease, including tuberculosis, to the Isolation Hospital at Marland or the Sanatorium at Norden.
- (b) **For Non-infectious and Accident Cases.**—The Borough Police Department provide both a Horse and Motor Ambulance, which are available by day and night, at the Fire Station for use in cases of accident or sudden illness necessitating removal of sufferer to his home or to the local Infirmary. The Ambulances are also available for conveying private cases to or from Hospitals, etc., at a nominal charge.

#### 6.—LABORATORY WORK.

- (a) **Bacteriological Examinations.**—A Laboratory is available at the Public Health Offices, Town Hall, for all the usual bacteriological examinations necessary for clinical diagnosis. No charge is made for such examinations as concern residents of the Borough.

Outfits for the collection of specimens in cases of suspected Tuberculosis, Diphtheria and Typhoid Fever can be obtained by Medical Practitioners on application at the Public Health Office ; and a written report on the examination is furnished.

During the year 866 specimens were examined, as against 642 in the previous year.

Suspected Disease	Positive	Negative	Doubtful	Total
Diphtheria .. ..	196	294	I	491
Typhoid Fever .. ..	9	5	I	15
Tuberculosis .. ..	75	261	I	337
Miscellaneous .. ..	4	19	..	23
TOTALS .. ..	284	579	3	866

- (b) **Pathological Examinations.**—The Corporation have an arrangement with the Public Health Laboratory, University of Manchester, for the examination of specimens collected from persons suspected as suffering from Venereal Disease, and during the year 451 specimens were examined as against 454 specimens in the preceding year. Outfits for the collection of these specimens are also supplied at the Public Health Office.



(c) **Water and Milk Supply.**—Chemical analysis of samples of water and of milk are made by the Public Analyst at his own laboratory. For full particulars of examinations made during the year see page 34. In the case of a bacteriological examination being necessary samples are usually sent to the Public Health Laboratories, Manchester.

Diphtheria Antitoxin, Botulinus Antitoxin and Meningococcic Serum is distributed from the Public Health Office to Medical Practitioners for use within the Borough.

## 7.—SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

### Closet Accommodation.

The present accommodation in the Borough (including Castleton Moor) is as follows :—

Clean Water Closets	..	..	..	..	..	..	12031
Pail Closets	..	..	..	..	..	..	8130
Waste Water Closets	..	..	..	..	..	..	2454
Privy Middens	..	..	..	..	..	..	67

### Conversion of Pail Closets and Privy Middens to the Fresh-water Carriage System.

During the year 1,197 pail closets have been converted to fresh-water closets, and 28 additional water closets have been installed.

The following Table shows the position as regards the conversion work at the end of the year 1923 :—

Period	Number Scheduled and Notice served for Conversion	Water-closets installed			Number of Pail Closets Abolished	Number Work in progress or in hands of Contractor
		Pail Closets Converted	Additional	Total		
To end of 1921...	*5,283	3,127	218	3,345	80	400
To end of 1922...	7,134	4,887	258	5,145	81	51
To end of 1923..	8,893	6,084	286	6,370	87	80

\* Including Notices re-served after War.

# SEPARATE PAIL-CLOSET CONVERSION.

Additional works carried out in connection with Pail Closet Conversion.

Ref. No. in Register	No. of Houses	Particulars of Work
2263	12	Twelve pail closet buildings demolished, new W.C. buildings erected, sanitary wall bins substituted for ash tubs, yard space increased.
	2	Two pail closet buildings demolished, new W.C. buildings erected, ash bins substituted for ash tubs, inspection manhole to old drains provided.
3215-3219	8	Eight dilapidated pail closet buildings demolished, new W.C. buildings erected, ash bins substituted for ash tubs, drainage reconstructed on modern principles.
3320-3321	5	Five pail closet buildings demolished, new W.C. buildings erected, ash bins substituted for ash tubs.
3196	2	Two dilapidated pail closet buildings demolished, new W.C. buildings erected.
3308	9	New drainage scheme carried out on modern principles.
3220	9	New drainage scheme carried out on modern principles.
3348-3353	18	Two dilapidated pail closet buildings demolished; two new W.C. buildings erected, new drainage scheme carried out on modern principles.
3354	17	Five dilapidated pail closet buildings demolished, new W.C. buildings erected, ash bins substituted for ash tubs.
3195	4	Four pail closet buildings demolished, new W.C. buildings erected, sanitary ash bins substituted for ash tubs, drainage reconstructed.
3151-3155	22	Twenty-two pail closet buildings demolished and new W.C. buildings erected, sanitary ash bins substituted for ash tubs, greater yard space provided and living rooms made lighter.
2213	6	Six pail closet buildings demolished and new W.C. buildings erected, drainage reconstructed on modern principles, bathrooms provided to four houses.
3165	5	Five dilapidated pail closets demolished and new W.C. buildings erected.
3127	6	Drainage of six houses reconstructed on modern principles.



Ref. No. in Register	No. of Houses	Particulars of Work
3448	5	Drainage of five houses reconstructed on modern principles, one pail closet building demolished and new W.C. building erected.
3542	15	Fifteen pail closet buildings repaired, sanitary ashbins substituted for ash tubs.
3658	1	Pail closet building demolished and new W.C. building erected, ash tub replaced by sanitary ash bin.
3139	8	Five pail closet buildings demolished and new W.C. buildings erected, ash tubs replaced by sanitary ash bins, drainage reconstructed on modern principles.

### CONVERSION OF JOINT PAIL CLOSETS.

Improvement Work carried out contemporarily with Work of Conversion.

Refer- ence	No. of Houses affected	No. of Pail Closets	No. of Water- Closets provided	No. of Ashbins provided	Particulars of Scheme of Improvement
A.	15	6	10	6	Four dilapidated pail closet buildings demolished and new W.C. buildings erected, two additional W.C. buildings erected, portion of drainage reconstructed.
B.	10	4	4	—	
C.	6	3	5	5	Three existing pail closets repaired and converted, two new buildings erected.
D.	16	6	8	10	Pail closet buildings pulled down and new W.C. buildings erected in suitable positions, 30 feet drainage reconstructed, manhole and ventilation shaft provided.

E.	10	6	9	10	Pail closet buildings pulled down and new W.C. buildings erected in suitable positions, three additional W.C. buildings erected, two new manholes provided, portion old drain reconstructed.
F.	18	8	12	18	Pail closet buildings pulled down, and new W.C. buildings erected in suitable positions, four additional W.C. buildings erected.
G.	14	6	13	14	Six pail closets demolished and thirteen new buildings erected in suitable positions, drainage reconstructed on modern principles.
H.	9	7	8	—	Four pail closet buildings demolished and five new W.C. buildings erected, drainage reconstructed on modern principles.

### Sanitary Inspection of District.

During 1923, 235 preliminary written or verbal notices and 19 statutory notices for the abatement of nuisances, and the remedy of sanitary defects in and around dwellings were served on owners and occupiers, and much good work, as shown in the statement below, has been accomplished.

### Statement of the Removal of Nuisances in and around dwellings.

NATURE OF WORK DONE						No.
HOUSES—						
Houses limewashed and cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	10
Houses repaired—walls and ceilings	..	..	..	..	..	14
Houses repaired—floors	..	..	..	..	..	8
Houses repaired—roofs	..	..	..	..	..	29
Water removed from cellars	..	..	..	..	..	7
Houses rendered dry—walls and ceilings	..	..	..	..	..	18
Light and ventilation improved	..	..	..	..	..	11
Cases of overcrowding remedied	..	..	..	..	..	1
House walls and ceilings replastered	..	..	..	..	..	17
General house fittings repaired	..	..	..	..	..	25

NATURE OF WORK DONE	No.
<b>ACCUMULATIONS—</b>	
Offensive accumulations removed .. .. .	4
Stagnant water removed .. .. .	3
Building accumulations removed .. .. .	3
<b>CLOSETS—</b>	
Pail closets repaired .. .. .	3
Closets cleansed and limewashed .. .. .	7
Water-closets repaired or altered .. .. .	7
Additional closets provided—previously insufficient .. .. .	36
(For pail closets converted see under conversion of pail closets.)	
<b>ASHPLACES—</b>	
Additional ashplaces or ashbins provided .. .. .	9
Ashplaces repaired or reconstructed .. .. .	10
<b>DRAINS—</b>	
Main drains reconstructed .. .. .	12
Main drains extended .. .. .	8
Drains efficiently trapped .. .. .	6
Drains repaired only .. .. .	4
Drains opened and cleansed .. .. .	51
Branch drains reconstructed .. .. .	66
Inspection chambers provided to old drainage .. .. .	7
<b>WASTE-PIPES, ETC.—</b>	
Kitchen waste-pipes disconnected from drains .. .. .	5
Kitchen waste-pipes trapped or repaired .. .. .	6
Kitchen waste-pipes unstopped .. .. .	2
Rain-water pipes unstopped .. .. .	3
Rain-water pipes repaired or renewed .. .. .	12
Rain-water pipes disconnected from drains .. .. .	2
Eaves-troughing repaired or renewed .. .. .	7
Urinal abolished .. .. .	1
<b>YARDS AND PASSAGES—</b>	
Back yard surfaces repaired .. .. .	4
Back yard surfaces cleansed .. .. .	2
Back yard walls repaired .. .. .	2
Yard spaces increased.. .. .	16
<b>ANIMALS AND EFFLUVIA—</b>	
Removals of animals and fowls improperly kept .. .. .	6
<b>WATER SUPPLY—</b>	
New water supply provided .. .. .	1
Water service repaired .. .. .	2
NOTE.—See also under Factory and Workshops Acts, Additional works in connection with conversion, etc.	

### Dairies and Cowsheds.

The number of Cowsheds on the Register at the end of 1923 was 51. These have been regularly inspected. The number of visits paid by the Dairy Inspector to the farms situate in the Borough was 139.





### Offensive Trades.

The number of premises at which these trades are now carried on in this Borough is as follows :—

Tripe Boiling	..	..	..	..	2
Gut Scraping	..	..	..	..	2
Fellmongers ..	..	..	..	..	3
Tallow Melter	..	..	..	..	1
Knacker's Yard	..	..	..	..	1

The number of visits made to these premises during the year was 87.

### Rat and Mice Destruction Act, 1920.

During the year 61 visits have been made to premises regarding which complaints have been received under the above Act. The premises dealt with under this Order are comprised of Slaughter-houses, Dwelling-houses and Shops.

### SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

210 samples of food and drugs have been taken in connection with these Acts, as against 198 in 1922. Of these 210 samples 128 were formal and 82 informal.

Of the 11 samples reported as adulterated 3 were taken informally and 4 of the others were only slightly adulterated. With regard to the remaining 4 proceedings were instituted as given in table below :—

No.	Date of Hearing	Offence	Result
248	1923 May 18	Selling Milk containing 6.1 per cent. added water ..	Fined £1 1s. od. and Analyst's Fee.
287	July 13	Selling Milk 12 per cent. deficient in fat .. ..	Fined £20 and Analyst's Fee.
345	Sept. 26	Selling Sweet Spirit of Nitre 95 per cent. deficient in Echyl Nitute .. ..	Fined Analyst's Fee and Costs.
365	Dec. 29	Selling Milk containing 16.7 per cent. added water ..	Fined £1 1s. od., Analyst's Fee and Costs.



The following is a list of the samples taken :—

Description	Number taken		Result of Analysis	
	Formally	Informally	Genuine	Adulterated
Milk .. .. .	121	7	120	8
Skimmed Milk .. .. .	1	..	1	..
Butter .. .. .	..	6	6	..
Coffee .. .. .	..	5	5	..
Chocolate .. .. .	..	2	2	..
Cocoa .. .. .	..	5	5	..
Tea .. .. .	..	3	3	..
Lard .. .. .	..	5	5	..
Pepper .. .. .	..	4	4	..
Ground Ginger .. .. .	..	1	1	..
Ice Cream .. .. .	..	7	7	..
Flour .. .. .	..	2	2	..
Epsom Salts .. .. .	..	2	2	..
Barley .. .. .	..	1	1	..
Sugar .. .. .	..	1	1	..
Cream of Tartar .. .. .	..	1	1	..
Margarine .. .. .	..	3	2	1
Olive Oil .. .. .	..	1	1	..
Castor Oil .. .. .	..	1	1	..
Sweet Spirit of Nitre .. .. .	1	1	..	2
Glycerine .. .. .	..	1	1	..
Cheese .. .. .	..	1	1	..
Rice .. .. .	..	1	1	..
Jam .. .. .	..	3	3	..
Baked Beans .. .. .	..	1	1	..
Sardines .. .. .	..	1	1	..
Tinned Salmon .. .. .	..	2	2	..
Tinned Turkey and Tongue .. .. .	..	1	1	..
Potted Meat .. .. .	..	3	3	..
Tinned Milk .. .. .	..	3	3	..
Gravy Browning .. .. .	..	1	1	..
Tinned Apricots .. .. .	..	1	1	..
Lemon Cheese .. .. .	..	1	1	..
Sauce .. .. .	..	1	1	..
Scotch Whisky .. .. .	3	1	1	..
Rum .. .. .	2	1	1	..
Biscuits .. .. .	..	1	1	..
Baking Powder .. .. .	..	1	1	..
	128	82	199	11
TOTAL, 1923 ... .. .	210		210	

The full analysis of the milk samples in connection with which proceedings were taken is given in the following table :—

No.	Percentage of			Extent of Adulteration
	Fatty Solids	Non-fatty Solids	Water	
248	3.11	7.98	88.91	6.1 per cent. extraneous water
287	2.64	8.95	88.41	12 per cent. deficient in fat
365	3.35	7.08	89.57	16.7 per cent. extraneous water

### Milk and Cream Regulations.

No samples of cream have been submitted for analysis under these regulations.

132 samples of milk, also submitted for analysis, were reported as free from preservatives.

### BLACK SMOKE ABATEMENT.

The recorded observations during 1923 number 170, as against 129 in 1922. The observations were for one half-hour each, and were confined to 66 chimneys in the Borough.

The time limits for the issue of dense black smoke fixed by the Council were exceeded on 15 occasions, or once for every 11 observations taken. Legal proceedings were instituted on 5 occasions.

The time limits fixed by the Council and revised in September, 1920, are as follows :—

- (1) Chimneys with two or three boilers working—2 minutes.
- (2) Chimneys with four or more boilers working—3 minutes.

The following Table gives particulars of the issue of black smoke on the 15 occasions mentioned :—

	No. of Observations	Total Issue in minutes	Aver. No. of mins. per observation	Aver. No. of mins. per boiler	No. of Cases in which Smoke-preventing appliances were		
					In use	Partly in use	Not in use
1, 2 or 3 Boilers working	13	89½	6.9	3.9	2	1	10
4 or more Boilers working	2	14	7.0	1.4	2	...	...

The next Table presents the results of legal proceedings taken :—

No.	Date of Hearing	Offence	Result
1	Jan. 31	Emitting 13 minutes' black smoke in half-hour ..	Order for Abatement and pay Costs.
2	May 4	Failing to comply with Order made Sep. 16th, 1914 ..	Fined 10/- and Costs.
3	June 12	Failing to comply with Order made Nov. 4th, 1908 ..	Fined 10/- and Costs.
4	June 12	Failing to comply with Order made July 15th, 1910 ..	Fined 10/- and Costs.
5	Oct. 3	Failing to comply with Order made Jan. 31st, 1923 ..	Fined 10/- and Costs.

In the 10 remaining cases notices for abatement of nuisance were served.

### FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACTS.

#### Retail Bakehouses.

The number of bakehouses now on the Register is 191. The number of inspections made was 122 ; cleansing and limewashing was carried out on intimation from Inspector in 15 cases. In 3 cases structural defects were remedied.

A high standard of cleanliness has been generally maintained as usual, and it has not been found necessary to issue any statutory notices in this respect.

#### Workshops.

36 inspections of workshops (as distinguished from workshop bakehouses) have been carried out during the year, and in 5 cases the sanitary arrangements have been improved.

### CANAL BOATS ACT.

No Canal Boats were inspected during the year.

### 8.—PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Office Held	Name	Qualification	Other Offices held
Medical Officer of Health ...	A. G. ANDERSON ...	M.D., D.Sc., D.P.H., D.T.M. M.A., ...	School Medical Officer, Medical Supt. of Isolation Hospital, Administrative Tuberculosis Officer
Tuberculosis Officer ...	J. ROBERTSON ...	B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	
Assist. School Medical Officer... Medical Officer Maternity and Child Welfare ...	M. GRAHAM ... J. M. VALENTINE ...	M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	
Dental Officer ...	A. H. DERWENT ...	L.D.S.	Insp. of Canal Boats Insp. Food & Drugs Acts
Chief Sanitary Inspector ...	A. E. DUNCAN ...	R.S.I. Cert. ...	
Assistant Sanitary Inspector ...	T. WHITELEY ...	R.S.I. Cert.	
" " " ...	F. COOKSON ...	R.S.I. Cert.	
" " " ...	W. WROE ...	R.S.I. Cert.	
Chief Clerk ...	F. SCHOFIELD ...	R.S.I. Cert.	
Six Assistant Clerks ...			
Meat and Dairy Inspector ...	S. HENNINGS ...	R.S.I. Cert. and Meat Insp. (R.S.I.) Cert.	
Removal & Disinfection Officers	J. E. ECCLES S. HOWARTH		
Health Visitors (Maternity and Child Welfare) ...	Miss L. WHIPP ... Miss M. McDONALD ...	R.S.I. Cert. Gen. Training and C.M.B. Cert.	
	Miss L. LORD .. Miss E. KELLETT ... Miss M. WILBRAHAM ...	" " " " " "	
Tuberculosis Health Visitor ...	Miss C. HOLT ...	" " and R.S.I. Cert.	
School Nurse ...	Miss M. LINEHAM ...	Gen. Training & C.M.B. Cert.	
" " " ...	Miss M. INGHAM ...	Gen. Training	
Dental Assistant ...	Miss G. PETRIE		

Corporation Hospital Staffs.

		Matron	Sisters	Nurses	Domestic Staff	Total
Marland Hospital	...	1	3	14	14	32
Springfield Hospital	...	1	2	10	7	20
Wolstenholme Hall Sanatorium	...	1	1	6	8	16
		3	6	30	29	68





## 9.—HOUSING.

Number of new Houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total .. .. .	31
(b) With State assistance under Housing Acts 1919 or 1923 :—	
(i.) By the Local Authority .. .. .	Nil
(ii.) By other bodies or persons .. .. .	Nil

### 1.—Unfit Dwelling-houses.

#### Inspection—

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .. .. .	725
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910 .. .. .	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .. .. .	1
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation .. .. .	Nil

### 2.—Remedy of Defects without Service of formal notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers .. .. .	Nil
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### 3.—Action under Statutory Powers.

#### A.—Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs .. .. .	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit—	
(a) By Owners .. .. .	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners .. .. .	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close .. .. .	Nil

#### B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .. .. .	642
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied—	
(a) By Owners .. .. .	468
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners .. .. .	Nil

C.—Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909—

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders .. .. .	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made .. .. .	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit .. .. .	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .. .. .	Nil

**Insanitary Area.**

In February, 1923, the Medical Officer of Health made a representation to the Council Town, under Part I. of the Act, of an Insanitary Area.

The area is known as "The Victoria Place Insanitary Area," and is situated in the Wardleworth East Ward, being half a mile distant from the Town Centre in a north-easterly direction.

It is bounded on the north-east by Regent Street, south-east by Jermyn Street, south-west by Elliott Street, and north-west by part of a factory and an unpaved passage.

The area is 1.06 acres in extent, contains 83 dwellings, of which 69 are back-to-back and 14 through. These dwellings were found to be occupied by 306 persons, the average number per house being 3.6.

The enquiry was held by W. H. Collin, Esq., of the Ministry of Health, on November 6th, and recently an official authority to proceed with the work of clearance and rebuilding has been received by the Town Council.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen.

Your obedient Servant,

*A. G. Anderson*

Medical Officer of Health, and  
Chief School Medical Officer.

TOWN HALL,

ROCHDALE,

April 26th, 1924.

## LIST OF ADOPTED ACTS, BYE-LAWS, &c. IN FORCE IN THE BOROUGH.

### Adopted Acts.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 (Parts 2, 3, 4, 5).

The Notification of Births Act, 1907.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 :—

Sections adopted—

Sections 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 32, and 33 comprised in Part II. ;

Sections 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 45, 46, 49, 50 and 51 comprised in Part III. ;

Sections 52, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 67 and 68 comprised in Part IV. ;

Part V. and

Part VI.

Sections 78, 79, 81, 85, in Part VII. ;

Sections 88 and 89 in Part VIII.

### Bye-Laws.

NUISANCES (1912)—

For the prevention of nuisances arising from snow, filth, dust, ashes, and rubbish, and for the prevention of the keeping of animals on any premises so as to be injurious to health.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES (1885)—

For the Licensing, Registering, Inspection and Regulation of Places used as Slaughter-houses.

### Regulations.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, MILKSHOPS (1911)—

(a) For the Inspection of Cattle in Dairies.

(b) For prescribing and regulating the Lighting, Ventilation, Cleansing, Drainage and Water Supply of Cowsheds and Dairies in the occupation of persons following the trade of Cowkeepers or Dairymen.

(c) For securing the Cleanliness of Milkshops and of Milk Vessels used for containing milk for sale by persons following the trade of Cowkeepers or Dairymen.

(d) For Prescribing Precautions to be taken by Purveyors of Milk and Persons Selling Milk by retail against infection or contamination.

TABLE I.  
NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE  
during the years 1913 to 1923.

Disease	Years					Annual Average		1923
	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	5 yrs. 1913-17	5 yrs. 1918-22	
<b>Compulsorily Notifiable—</b>								
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	...	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	38	117	274	368	502	265.0	259.8	421
Diphtheria (incl. Mem. Croup) ...	105	98	79	69	88	231.4	87.8	80
Typhoid Fever (incl. Continued Fever and Para Typhoid Fever)	7	4	8	3	3	14.6	5.0	9
Puerperal Fever ... ..	5	2	8	3	2	4.8	4.0	2
Erysipelas ... ..	49	44	28	36	31	61.2	37.6	22
†Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	...	1	..	...	...	1.8	0.2	3
†Cerebro Spinal Fever ... ..	1	3	..	...	1	0.8	1.0	1
†Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	14	17	16	19	12	20.8	15.6	14
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ..	208	381	192	191	108	183.6	216.0	125
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	65	63	45	34	51	108.6	51.6	55
*Malaria ... ..	...	59	9	7	1	...	†19.0	2
*Dysentery ... ..	...	5	1	..	...	...	†1.5	...
*Trench Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Acute Enceph. Lethargica ... ..	...	1	2	2	...	...	†1.3	...
*Pneumonia ... ..	...	102	43	42	62	...	†62.3	36
<b>Not Compulsorily Notifiable—</b>								
Whooping Cough ... ..	72	108	79	17	195	213.4	94.2	81
Chicken-pox ... ..	70	127	223	117	123	196.8	132.0	201
Measles ... ..	1749	1180	353	276	478	941.6	807.2	88
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>2383</b>	<b>2312</b>	<b>1360</b>	<b>1184</b>	<b>1657</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1140</b>

\*Compulsorily notifiable since March 1st, 1919.

†Compulsorily notifiable from September 1st, 1912.

‡Average for four years, 1919-1922.

TABLE II.

INFANT MORTALITY.—Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under one year of age.

CAUSE OF DEATH			Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
All Causes	Certified ...	...	54	4	1	6	65	13	16	13	13	120
	Uncertified	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Convulsions	...	...	5	...	...	1	6	1	1	...	2	10
Bronchitis	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	5
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	3	7	20
Other Diseases of Resp. Organs.	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	3
Other Dis. of Digestive System	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	3
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	4
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation (overlying)	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Injury at Birth	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Atelectasis	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Congenital Malformation	...	...	3	...	...	2	5	...	2	...	...	7
Premature Birth	...	...	26	1	...	...	27	2	...	...	...	29
Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus..	...	...	8	1	...	2	11	1	1	1	...	14
Other Diseases of Early Infancy	...	...	5	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	6
Other Causes	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	3
TOTAL			55	4	1	6	66	13	16	13	13	121

Nett Births in the year :—Legitimate 1,496 ; Illegitimate 95.

Nett Deaths in the year :—Legitimate infants 106 ; Illegitimate infants 15.





# REPORT

ON THE

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF  
SCHOOL CHILDREN.

# COUNTY BOROUGH OF ROCHDALE.

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## To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee.

I beg to submit the Sixteenth Annual Report of the Work of Medical Inspection of School Children in Rochdale during the year ended 31st December, 1923, which has been prepared by the Assistant School Medical Officer, Dr. Graham.

The assistance and co-operation rendered by Mr. J. E. Holden, the Education Secretary, and his Staff, in supplying information which has been included in this report is gratefully acknowledged.

### Staff.

The School Medical Staff consists of one Chief School Medical Officer, one Assistant School Medical Officer, one Dental Officer and an Assistant, two School Nurses. In addition there is a part-time ophthalmic surgeon who attends one hour per week.

### Co-ordination.

The work of the School Medical Service is co-ordinated with that of the other health services under the Medical Officer of Health, who is Chief School Medical Officer.

- (a) Infant and Child Welfare is under the care of a separate full-time Officer, who is on the staff of the Public Health Department.
- (b) There are no nursery schools in the area of the Education Authority.
- (c) Debilitated children under school age attending school come directly under the care of the school medical service.

## ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

### School Hygiene.

During the year painting and decorating has been carried out at the following schools :—

St. Edward's, Castleton	Parish Church (Mixed)
St. Gabriel's, Castleton	Parish Church (Infants)
Baillie Street	St. Alban's
Penn Street	St. John's
Healey	

Playgrounds have been repaired and asphalted at the following schools :—

Cronkeyshaw	Green Bank
Lowerplace	Halifax Road
Spotland	

### Medical Inspection.

(a) Three age groups have been inspected :—" Entrants " (those who have attained five years of age) ; eight year olds ; and " Leavers " (or 12 year olds). Each school is visited twice annually for the purpose of inspection.

(b) The schedule of the Board (including the modifications issued in Circular 1321, dated December 27th, 1923) has been followed in its entirety.

(c) In the majority of schools medical inspection takes place in one of the classrooms, thus necessitating two classes to be combined for the time. In 13 of the 29 schools, however, the teachers' room is used, thus causing no disturbance to school arrangements.

The number of inspections by Medical and Dental Officers is shown below in comparison with the figures of 1922 :—

	Year 1922	Year 1923
Number of Inspections by Medical Officer at Schools ..	5,044	6,203
Number of Inspections by Medical Officer at Examination Clinic .. .. .	1,177	1,198
Number of Inspections by Specialist at Eye Clinic ..	482	463
Number of Inspections by Dental Officer at Schools..	7,450	7,342

### Tonsils and Adenoids.

A large number of children have been found suffering from these defects. In the cases selected for operative treatment the points considered were :—

- (1) The degree of enlargement.
- (2) The nature of the enlargement. Acute cases do not benefit by operation, and these were recommended for medical treatment.
- (3) The severity of the symptoms caused by the presence of enlarged tonsils and adenoids, e.g., mouth breathing, backward mental development and a weakened resistance to catarrhal infections.

The present scheme by which arrangements are made for the operations for the removal of tonsils and adenoids to be performed at the Infirmary by the Honorary Surgeons is very satisfactory. The treatment carried out in this way is most expeditious and efficient.

### Tuberculosis.

Children presenting definite clinical signs of tuberculosis are seldom found during the routine inspections. Such clinical signs are usually absent until the disease has advanced to the degree of rendering the child unfit to attend school. The " pre-tubercular " child is unfortunately still common, and generally presents such symptoms as anæmia, malnutrition, deficient expansion of the chest, and often a functional disorder of the heart.

## OPHTHALMIC SURGEON'S REPORT.

**Vision.**

463 children were referred for examination of their eyes and estimation of refraction, under the Local Education Authority's scheme. No treatment was considered necessary in 23 cases ; in 6 treatment other than wearing of glasses was advised. The majority, consisting of 422 children, received prescriptions to obtain glasses. The spectacles were provided for 272 children.

Those cases of squint in which operation is necessary are treated by the Ophthalmic Surgeon at the Infirmary. The number of school children living in the Borough and so treated is not available for 1923, but all such cases will be recorded in 1924.

PHILIP A. HARRY, M.D.

## DENTAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Since January all the schools have been visited and inspected twice, and every child accepting treatment has had attention at the Clinic.

The cleanliness of the teeth is practically the same as last year—about 50 per cent. clean and under 3 per cent. dirty for the whole of the schools. With the attention the children have had the last three years and the advice as to cleanliness, there are not the number of teeth requiring fillings, and I have found the use of silver nitrate very beneficial in both permanent and temporary teeth. It arrests caries and alleviates pain, thereby prolonging the usefulness of the teeth. This is really a system of filling by infiltrating the affected dentine, followed by silver reduction, and nearly 700 teeth were so treated.

A. H. DERWENT, L.D.S., Eng.,

School Dental Surgeon.

**Crippling Defects.**

There are, unfortunately, numerous school children who suffer from crippling defects. Rickets and Tuberculosis of the bones and joints are primary causes.

The work of the Rochdale Crippled Children's Union in treating such cases continue to be very beneficial.

**Infectious Diseases.**

The number of cases of infectious diseases notified amongst children attending school during 1923 are shown below in comparison with the figures for the previous year :—

							1923		1922
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	266	..	358
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	33
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	88		475
Whooping Cough		..	..	..	..	..	78	..	200
Chicken-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	201	..	124



During the year no school was closed as the result of the prevalence of infectious disease, but it was necessary to carry out disinfection of classrooms at one school. Under Article 53 (b) of the Code, 872 exclusion certificates were given.

### **Following Up.**

The parents of children found suffering from physical defects are notified on Form M.I.4, and invited to attend the Clinic for advice as to treatment. If this is not taken advantage of the parents are visited by a School Nurse, who endeavours to persuade them to seek advice from their own medical practitioner or at the General Hospital. At a later date these cases are again visited to ascertain what has been done.

Children found in routine examination with such defects are placed on special lists and again seen at a subsequent visit to the school by the School Medical Officer.

Second notices are sent if nothing has been done. In the majority of cases the parents exhibit readiness in seeking advice, and recognise their obligations to their children in the matter of their health.

### **Medical Treatment.**

(a) **Minor Ailments.**—There is a clinic five mornings per week for the treatment of minor ailments, at which the Assistant School Medical Officer and the School Nurses are in attendance. There is also one afternoon clinic per week for advice only, conducted by the Assistant School Medical Officer.

The School Clinics continue to be very popular. 1,198 children were seen by the Assistant School Medical Officer during the year.

At the Treatment Clinic 1,193 new cases were admitted; 1,152 were discharged cured, while the number of visits paid by children to the Clinic amounted to 10,535.

(b) **Tonsils and Adenoids.**—Advice regarding the treatment of these conditions is given at the Clinics. In those cases where operation is required the parents are notified by the School Medical Officer to obtain the advice of their own medical practitioner, or are referred direct to the General Infirmary under the scheme of the Education Authority. These cases are followed up by the School Nurses, and all cases operated upon come to the Clinic for re-examination in one month's time. Where treatment has been neglected a second notice is sent and another visit paid by the School Nurse.

(c) **Tuberculosis.**—The "pre-tubercular" and suspected cases of Tuberculosis are admitted to the Open-air Day School as vacancies occur. Other cases are referred to the Tuberculosis Officer. The Stannington Sanatorium, Morpeth, has been utilised for the treatment of cases diagnosed as tubercular, and 13 children have been in residence at this institution during the year.

(d) **Skin Disease.**—Impetigo and Ringworm are the most prevalent diseases of the skin. These are treated either at the Clinic or at home, where reasonable attention may be presumed to be given. Obstinate cases of Ringworm requiring X-Ray treatment are referred to the General Infirmary.

(e) **External Eye Disease.**—Treatment is carried out at the daily Clinics. Blepharitis and Conjunctivitis are the common ailments.

(f) **Vision.**—Cases of defective vision requiring correction are referred to the Ophthalmic Surgeon for refraction.

(g) **Ear Disease and Hearing.**—Minor troubles are treated at the Clinic under the supervision of the Assistant School Medical Officer. Cases requiring further treatment are sent to the General Infirmary under the scheme of the Education Authority.

(h) **Dental Defects.**—There is a full-time Dental Officer who carries out routine inspection and treatment of dental defects.

(i) **Crippling Defects and Orthopædics.**—Children suffering from crippling defects are referred to the Rochdale Crippled Children's Union, who receive suitable cases in their Home at Norden for operation and treatment.

### **Open-air Education.**

(a) **Playground Classes.**—Nil.

(b) **School Journeys.**—School journeys into the country for nature studies are regarded as an effective means of promoting education. As the approval of the arrangements made by the teachers for every journey is obtained from H.M. Inspector of Schools before the day is fixed it may be assumed that they are satisfactory.

(c) **School Camps.**—Nil.

(d) **Open-air Classrooms.**—Nil.

(e) **Open-air Day Schools.**—Green Bank House continues to serve a very useful purpose, the general improvement in the condition of the children after a few months' attendance being very marked.

The new premises at Brown Hill are in progress of construction, and it is hoped that the Open-air Day School will be transferred to these premises during 1924.

### **Physical Training.**

There are three physical instructors, two whole-time and one part-time. These instructors treat special cases referred to them by the School Medical Officer, and report to him any cases requiring treatment.

### **Provision of Meals.**

12,713 children have been provided with meals during the year. 76,100 meals being served. The numbers still keep large owing to so much unemployment, and an increase of 5,508 children provided with meals is shown by comparison with the number provided in 1922.

### **School Baths.**

During the summer season all schools send scholars (boys and girls) to the Baths for swimming practice. One school has slipper baths. No shower baths for cleansing scholars in large numbers are provided within the area.

### **Co-operation of Parents.**

Before the routine medical inspection of Children the parents are notified by the teachers of the approaching examination, and are invited to be present. Unfortunately, this is not taken advantage of to any extent, owing probably to the number of mothers in this area who are in employment.

In regard to the subsequent treatment of any defects found, parents are notified regarding :—defective vision, marked enlargement of tonsils, organic heart disease, and conditions which require medical treatment apart from the treatment provided by the Clinic for minor ailments.

### **Defective Vision.**

These cases are notified to the parents on a special Form M.I.6, which is sent to the school to be taken by the child to its parents.

This form requests the parents to bring the child to a Clinic by the Ophthalmic Surgeon, or in the event of their being unable to attend, to give notice by writing that they are unwilling that the examination be made and the necessary drops used.

### **Tonsils and Adenoids.**

The co-operation of the parents in the treatment of these defects has been outlined previously. Though there is occasionally some delay in seeking treatment, there are very few cases in which it is absolutely neglected.

### **Heart Disease.**

In cases of serious disease of the heart and circulation the parents are visited by the School Nurse, who endeavours to advise the parents regarding the seriousness of the condition and persuade them to consult a medical practitioner who can keep the child under observation.

The special Form M.I.5 is sent to parents in all these cases inviting them to attend the afternoon Clinic, where they receive advice from the Assistant School Medical Officer.

All along the co-operation of the parents is solicited, and the means adopted generally meet with success.



### **Co-operation of Teachers.**

**Medical Inspection.**—The teachers inform the parents of the inspection, enter the child's age and the date of inspection on the card and take heights and weights.

**Following up.**—Children requiring treatment at the clinic are notified to the teacher, who sees that they attend regularly.

**Medical Treatment.**—Children are referred by the teachers to the clinic for treatment. Those suffering from skin disease, wounds or obvious illness form the majority of cases. The teachers are sometimes able to give histories of the children, which are useful in regard to further treatment.

**Co-operation of the School Attendance Officers.**—In regard to Medical Inspection no work is undertaken by the Attendance Officers.

**Following up in Cases of Defective Vision.**—Where parents neglect either to procure the glasses prescribed for their child or to make a statement regarding their income so that glasses may be provided free of charge, a notice is sent to the parents informing them that they are liable to a penalty through neglect of proper care of their child's health. The parent is then summoned to appear before the School Attendance Committee if nothing is done after receiving the notice. No part of the work of following up is now undertaken by the Attendance Officers.

**Medical Treatment.**—Children who are unfit for attendance at school and under treatment at the daily Clinics are referred to the Attendance Officer when regular attendance is not made.

The Attendance Officers also refer to the School Medical Officer certain cases of absence where illness is given as a reason, but no medical certificate is produced. These cases are seen by the School medical Officer and a certificate of fitness or unfitness for attendance at school is given.

The work of the Medical Service and the Attendance Officers is further co-ordinated by the fact that a duplicate of all certificates is sent to the Officer concerned, another to the teacher, and the original is retained by the School Medical Officer.

### **Co-operation of Voluntary Bodies.**

Children requiring medical treatment are occasionally referred to the School Medical Service by Inspectors of the N.S.P.C.C. These children remain under the observation of the Society.

In regard to medical treatment the Rochdale Crippled Children's Union undertakes the care and treatment of deformed and crippled children at their Home at Norden. Suitable cases are referred by the School Medical Officer for treatment,

### **Blind, Deaf, Defective and Epileptic Children.**

Children who are found to be blind or deaf to such an extent as to be unsuitable for attendance at an ordinary school are sent to special institutions. There are no such institutions maintained in the Education area.

In case of the blind, after certification by the Ophthalmic Surgeon, these children are sent to various institutions, the cost of their maintenance being borne by the Education Authority.

In a similar way deaf children are maintained at various places.

There is no special school for Defective and Epileptic Children. When such are found, after examination by the School Medical Officer, their case is transmitted to the Manchester Education Authority for admission to their homes.

The means provided have always proved adequate with the exception that epileptic children suffering from complications are not received. No means are provided for dealing with such cases. They either remain in attendance at the Elementary Schools or, where certified as being unfit to attend, they remain at home.

There is no After-care Committee in Rochdale.

### **The Secondary School.**

The Secondary School came under the Authority's scheme of medical inspection and treatment in 1920. Similar provision is made for it as for the Elementary Schools.

The boys over 16 years of age were medically inspected by the Assistant Medical Officer (Dr. J. Robertson).

### **Continuation Schools.**

No medical service has been arranged for evening schools. There are no day continuation schools.

### **Employment of Children and Young Persons.**

No children under the age of 14 years can now be employed. The half-time system of employment has been ended.



Medical Officer of Health, and  
Chief School Medical Officer.

TOWN HALL,  
ROCHDALE.

March 8th, 1924.



TABLE I.

## Return of Medical Inspections, 1st January to 31st December, 1923.

## A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Code Group Inspections—						Elementary Schools	Secondary Schools
Entrants .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1195	89
Intermediates .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1165	260
Leavers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1372	40
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3732	389

## B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2147	—
Number of Re-inspections .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2866	—
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	5013	Nil.

TABLE II.

## A.—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in the Year ended 31st December, 1923.

Defect or Disease  (1)						Routine Inspections				Special Inspections			
						No. of Defects				No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
						Requiring treatment (2)	Requiring to be kept under observation, but <b>not</b> requiring treatment (3)			Requiring treatment (4)	Requiring to be kept under observation, but <b>not</b> requiring treatment. (5)		
						E.	S.	E.	S.	E.	S.		
Malnutrition .. .. .						10	..	..	..	5	..		
Uncleanliness .. .. . (See Table IV., Group V.)						77	..	..	..	67	..		
Skin	Ringworm—												
	Scalp .. .. .					2	..	..	..	49	..		
	Body .. .. .					..	..	..	..	33	..		
	Scabies .. .. .					..	..	..	..	..	..		
	Impetigo .. .. .					19	..	..	..	196	..		
Other Diseases (non-Tuberculous) ..						5	..	..	..	102	..		

TABLE II.—(continued).

					E.	S.	E.	S.	E.	S.	
Eye	{	Blepharitis .. .. .	..	..	8	..	..	..	30	..	
		Conjunctivitis .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	19	..	
		Keratitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
		Corneal Opacities .. .. .	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	
		Defective Vision (excluding Squint) ..	253	69	8	..	222	2	..	..	
		Squint .. .. .	..	..	11	..	..	..	13	2	
		Other Conditions .. .. .	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	
Ear	{	Defective Hearing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	8	..		
		Otitis Media .. .. .	..	..	4	..	..	..	38	..	
		Other Ear Diseases .. .. .	..	..	4	..	..	..	62	..	
Nose and Throat	{	Enlarged Tonsils only .. .. .	..	..	56	4	16	..	11	2	
		Adenoids only .. .. .	..	..	16	..	4	..	11	1	
		Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids .. .. .	..	..	18	..	..	..	19	..	
		Other Conditions .. .. .	..	..	6	..	..	..	48	2	
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)					..	..	..	..	41	..	
Defective Speech .. .. .					..	11	1	..	..	23	..
Teeth—Dental Diseases											
(see Table IV., Group IV.)											
Heart and Circulation	{	Heart Disease—									
		Organic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	93	5	3	16
		Functional .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	80	28	..	11
		Anæmia .. .. .	..	..	..	4	2	22	4	3	8
Lungs	{	Bronchitis .. .. .	..	..	..	6	..	7	..	18	6
		Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	1	4
Tuber- culosis	{	Pulmonary—									
		Definite .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
		Suspected .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	13	17
		Non-pulmonary—									
		Glands .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2
		Spine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Hip .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
		Other Bones and Joints .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2
		Skin .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nervous System	{	Other Forms .. .. .			..	..	..	1	..	..	1
		Epilepsy .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1
		Chorea .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	14	1
		Other Conditions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	9	3
Deform- ities	{	Rickets .. .. .	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	2	..
		Spinal Curvature .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		Other Forms .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Other Defects and Diseases .. .. .					13	6	8	..	213	54	

**B.—Number of Individual Children found at Routine Medical Inspection to Require Treatment (excluding uncleanness and dental diseases).**

Group	Number of Children				Percentage of Children found to require treatment (see note d)	
	Inspected		Found to require treatment			
Code Groups—	E.	S.	E.	S.	E.	S.
Entrants .. ..	1195	89	54	..	4.5	..
Intermediates .. ..	1165	260	141	..	12.1	..
Leavers .. ..	1372	40	220	73	16.03	18.7
Total (code groups) ..	3732	389	415	..	11.1	..
Other routine inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..

E.—Elementary Schools.      S.—Secondary Schools.

TABLE III.—Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area.

			Boys	Girls	Total
Blind (including partially blind)	(i.) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the totally blind.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind Attending Public Elementary Schools .. .. At other Institutions .. At no School or Institution	3	..	3
	(ii.) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the partially blind.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind.. Attending Public Elementary Schools .. .. At other Institutions .. At no School or Institution	1 1 .. ..	.. 1 .. ..	1 2 .. ..
Deaf (including deaf and dumb and partially deaf)	(i.) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the totally deaf or deaf and dumb.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf .. Attending Public Elementary Schools .. .. At other Institutions .. At no School or Institution	4 .. .. 1	5 .. .. 1	9 .. .. 2
	(ii.) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the partially deaf.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf .. Attending Public Elementary Schools .. .. At other Institutions .. At no School or Institution	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..
Mentally Defective	Feebleminded (cases not notifiable to the Local Control Authority.)	Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children .. .. ..	..	2	2
		Attending Public Elementary Schools .. ..	10	9	19
		At other Institutions ..	..	..	..
		At no School or Institution	2	4	6
Epileptics	Suffering from severe epilepsy.	Attending Certified Special Schools for Epileptics ..	1	..	1
		In Institutions other than Certified Special Schools	..	1	1
		Attending Public Elementary Schools .. ..	1	..	1
		At no School or Institution	3	2	5
Epileptics	Suffering from epilepsy which is not severe.	Attending Public Elementary Schools .. ..	1	..	1
		At no School or Institution	..	..	..

			Boys	Girls	Total
Physically Defective	Infectious pulmonary and glandular tuberculosis.	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board .. .. .	5	8	13
		At other Institutions ..	1	1	2
		At no School or Institution	3	1	4
	Non-infectious but active pulmonary and glandular tuberculosis.	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board .. .. .	..	..	..
		At Certified Residential Open-air Schools ..	..	..	..
		At Certified Day Open-air Schools .. .. .	2	2	4
		At Public Elementary Schools .. .. .	14	19	33
		At other Institutions ..	..	..	..
		At no School or Institution	6	16	22
	Delicate children (e.g., pre- or latent tuberculosis, malnutrition, debility, anaemia, etc.)	At Certified Residential Open-air Schools ..	..	..	..
		At Certified Day Open-air Schools .. .. .	23	36	59
		At Public Elementary Schools .. .. .	14	19	33
		At other Institutions ..	..	..	..
		At no School or Institution	..	..	..
	Active non-pulmonary tuberculosis.	At Sanatoria or Hospital Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board .. .. .	..	..	..
		At Public Elementary Schools .. .. .	2	4	6
		At other Institutions ..	..	..	..
		At no School or Institution	7	4	11
	Crippled Children (other than those with active tuberculous disease), e.g., children suffering from paralysis, &c., and including those with severe heart disease.	At Certified Hospital Schools .. .. .	..	1	1
		At Certified Residential Cripple Schools ..	..	..	..
		At Certified Day Cripple Schools .. .. .	..	..	..
		At Public Elementary Schools .. .. .	5	6	11
		At other Institutions ..	..	1	1
		At no School or Institution	..	..	..



TABLE IV.

Return of Defects Treated during the Year ended 31st December, 1923.

## TREATMENT TABLE.

GROUP I.—Minor Ailments (excluding uncleanness, for which see Group V.).

Disease or Defect (1)	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year		
	Under the Authority's Scheme (2)	Otherwise (3)	Total (4)
SKIN—			
Ringworm—Scalp .. .. .	48	3	51
Ringworm—Body .. .. .	45	..	45
Scabies .. .. .	..	..	..
Impetigo .. .. .	379	..	379
Other skin disease .. .. .	130	2	132
MINOR EYE DEFECTS .. .. . (External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.).	141	..	141
MINOR EAR DEFECTS .. .. .	202	4	206
MISCELLANEOUS .. .. . (e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	618	9	627
TOTAL .. .. .	1563	18	1581

TABLE IV.—(Continued).

GROUP II.—Defective Vision and Squint (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments—Group I.).

Defect or Disease (1)	Number of Defects dealt with			
	Under the Authority's Scheme (2)	Submitted to refraction by private practitioner or at hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme (3)	Otherwise (4)	Total (5)
Errors of Refractions including Squint). (Operations for Squint should be recorded separately in the body of the Report). ..	482	11	..	493
Other Defect or Disease of the eyes (including those recorded in Group I.) .. .. .	3	..	..	3
Total .. .. .	485	11	..	496

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed :—

(A) Under the Authority's Scheme	..	..	..	..	..	422
(B) Otherwise	..	..	..	..	..	11

Total number of children who obtained or received spectacles :—

(A) Under the Authority's Scheme	..	..	..	..	..	247
(B) Otherwise	..	..	..	..	..	11

### GROUP III.—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

Number of Defects.

Received Operative Treatment			Received other forms of Treatment	Total number treated
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital (1)	By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme (2)	Total (3)		
94	27	121	25	146

TABLE IV.—(Continued).

### GROUP IV.—Dental Defects.

(1) Number of Children who were :—

(a) Inspected by the Dentist—

Aged—

Routine Age Groups	5.....		} Total 7256
	6.....	2170	
	7.....	2439	
	8.....	2647	
	9.....	14	
	10.....	30	
	11.....	10	
	12.....	12	
	13.....	14	
	14.....	6	

Specials ..... 86

Grand Total ..... 7342

(b) Found to require treatment during Inspection	..	..	3828
(c) Actually treated	..	..	3835
(d) Re-treated during the year as the result of periodical examination	..	..	1168

(2) Half-days devoted to—	Inspection	..	128			
	Treatment	..	292	Total	..	420
(3) Attendances made by children for treatment				..	..	3898
(4) Fillings—	Permanent teeth	..	1023			
	Temporary teeth	..	264	Total	..	1287
(5) Extractions	Permanent teeth	..	286			
	Temporary teeth	..	4088	Total	..	4374
(6) Administrations of Local anaesthetics for extractions				..	..	235
(7) Other operations	Permanent teeth		254			
	Temporary teeth		443	Total	..	697

#### GROUP V.—Uncleanliness and verminous conditions

(i.) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses .. .. .	2
(ii.) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses .. .. .	11986
(iii.) Number of individual children found unclean .. .. .	874
(iv.) Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority .. .. .	—
(v.) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—	
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921 .. .. .	Nil
(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws .. .. .	Nil







